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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/926,766	05/22/2002	Hajime Kurosawa	011600	3012
23850 7	7590 12/12/2003		EXAM	INER
ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP			MOYER, MICHAEL J	
1725 K STREI SUITE 1000	ET, NW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20006			2675	2
			DATE MAILED: 12/12/2003	3 <i>Ø</i>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/926,766	KUROSAWA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Michael J. Moyer	2675				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nety filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 M	<u>ay 2002</u> .					
2a)☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)☒ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine						
	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		· ·				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		` ,				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document: 2. Certified copies of the priority document: 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti since a specific reference was included in the firs 37 CFR 1.78. a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language pro 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti reference was included in the first sentence of the Attachment(s)	s have been received. s have been received in Application in the documents have been received in Application (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). of the certified copies not received priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(ast sentence of the specification or evisional application has been received priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120	on No ed in this National Stage ed. e) (to a provisional application) in an Application Data Sheet. eived. and/or 121 since a specific				
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413) Paper No(s)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3	5) Notice of Informal P	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 22 May 2002 has been considered. Before claims 1-6 were pending and now claims 1-6 are still pending. Claims 5 and 6 have been amended in order to place them in the proper multiple dependent form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rucker et al. (hereinafter "Rucker"), US 5,351,066.

As pertaining to claim 1, Rucker discloses a regular keyboard in which alphanumeric characters and symbols can be inputted (figs. 1A-1B) by any and all digits of a single hand or both hands, in which the fingers and thumbs (digits) have certain home keys and home rows and home positions for each, just like a regular keyboard, in which one person knows how to type. Furthermore, the keyboard has two space bars halves that are juxtaposed right and left front keys 22 and 24 (col. 11, line 67-col. 12, line 29).

As pertaining to claim 1, Rucker does not disclose that one of the keys 22 and 24 can be enter/return key. However, Rucker does discloses the one of the keys 22 or 24 can be programmed to be correspond to letter, number, cursor movement or other designations.

Therefore, it would be obvious that other designations could be a enter/return key (col. 11, line 67-col. 12, line 29).

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As pertaining to claim 2, Rucker discloses that the keyboard can be optionally preset before actual use by an operator which of the right and the left front keys to be allocated to a front enter/return key and space key or whether both of the right and left front keys to a space key (col. 11, line 67-col. 12, line 29; figs. 1A-1B). Claim 2 is dependent on claim 1 and is rejected on the same basis and what is stated above.

As pertaining to claim 5, Rucker discloses that keys can be programmed to facilitate other keys, therefore it would be obvious that the existing enter/return key at the extreme right of the upper and/or central row in the middle key array can be replaced with a backspace key and/or other operational key or symbol keys of high frequency (col. 11, line 67-col. 12, line 29). Claim 5 is dependent on claim 1 or 2 and is rejected on the same basis and what is stated above.

As pertaining to claim 6, Rucker discloses that the keyboard can be separated of foldably divided into right and left halves, said pair of right and left front keys functioning either as a enter/return key or space key and being included in said right and left halves (col. 2, line 25-col. 3, line 41; figs. 3-4). Claim 6 is dependent on claim 1 or 2 and is rejected on the same basis and what is stated above.

3. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rucker as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Sumiyoshi et al. (hereinafter "Sumiyoshi"), US 6,278,497 B1.

As pertaining to claims 3-4, Rucker discloses what has previously been stated above.

As pertaining to claims 3-4, Rucker does not discloses the use of 101/104 English keyboard or a 106/109 Japanese keyboard.

As pertaining to claims 3-4, Sumiyoshi discloses a keyboard that can be either a 101 English keyboard or a 106 Japanese keyboard.

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At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard of Sumiyoshi with the keyboard of Rucker.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide different types keyboards with the functions that two front keys can either be a enter/return key and space key or neither. Claims 3-4 are dependent on claims 1-2, respectively and are rejected on the same basis and what is stated above.

Conclusion

- 4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
 - a) Weeks, US 5,880,685. Weeks teaches a computer keyboard with accessory platform.
 - b) Hayashi et al., US 5,788,386. Hayashi teaches a compact ergonomic keyboard.
- c) Klauber, US 5,711,624. Klauber teaches a keyboard with thumb activated backspace/erase key.
 - d) Lowell et al., US 6,237,846 B1. Lowell teaches a body wearable keyboard.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Michael J. Moyer** whose telephone number is **(703)** 305-2099. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday, 8:30am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Steven Saras**, can be reached at **(703) 305-9720**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: (703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose** telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Michael J. Moyer Examiner Art Unit 2675

MJM

December 8, 2003

STEVEN SARAS

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600